

FRENCH AND BRITISH PLAN TO CURB TURK

Poincare Confers With Marshal Foch and Other Military Officials.

DELAY OPENING PARLEY

Gen. Harington Says Kemalists, Armed But Not in Uniform, Enter Zones.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Nov. 11.

With the definite intention of planning how the French and British naval and land forces in the Near East may best be distributed to put an immediate curb upon Turkey's impatience, Premier Poincare to-night called in Marshal Foch, Gen. Weygand, Admiral Grasset and representatives of the French air force for a secret conference lasting more than two hours.

This was the direct outcome of to-day's armistice celebration at Reims, where Field Marshal Earl Haig, in a stirring address, reminded France that the peace of Europe elsewhere was not yet sufficiently safe to permit either France or England to abandon the solidarity and fraternity of arms that made victory possible four years ago.

On a private train this afternoon President Millerand, the Premier and the British and French marshals talked heart to heart about the situation, which is becoming graver daily, as none of the Allied delegates apparently will be on hand to welcome the Turkish delegation when it arrives for the peace conference which had been set for Lausanne Monday morning. In fact, neither the French nor the British have any desire to open the conference for active work until there has been some sort of an agreement among the Allies, including the Mussolini Government of Italy, whose attitude is still officially undefined.

Harington Gives Warning.

In addition, the last few hours have brought disconcerting dispatches from Stambul. Gen. Harington has pointed out that as the Turks have taken over full control of their sacred capital, it is practically impossible to prevent the influx of Kemalists, mostly armed but not uniformed, into the allied zones, thus providing a serious menace to 20,000 allied troops, should revolt flare up. Apparently the French High Commissioner's reports confirm this, and it is expected that the next twenty-four hours will see a great strengthening of the allied barrier at the straits.

The Turk's audacity in virtually ignoring the Allies' right to maintain their schools also is being taken up immediately, one high French official declaring that unless the Nationalist demand is revoked there will be little probability of the nations getting together for peace, as proposed at Lausanne. Realization of a new delay is likely to stir up the Kemal extremists, spurring the French toward abandonment of their earlier attitude of conciliation and the adoption of a sounder policy of checking the Turk by solid agreement with the British to prevent violation of the Mudania armistice—by force if necessary.

Conference Meets Nov. 20.

LONDON, Nov. 11. (Associated Press).—The Lausanne peace conference will open on November 20 and conversations are actively progressing between the allied capitals with the object of opposing a unified front to the Turkish claims.

Need for such unity continues to be emphasized by British officials as the only means of solving the Near East problem. It is not likely Lord Curzon will go to Paris for a preliminary discussion with the French Premier.

The Eastern Telegraph Company's cable to Constantinople has been restored and is working smoothly. Great relief is being expressed at the restoration of free communication between the British and the Turkish Governments.

While the British Government has maintained some communication with its representatives in Constantinople it has not taken the public into its confidence beyond making vague statements that the situation was improved or easier, so that no outsiders have been informed as to how far the Government really knew what was going on.

The British Government is preparing a reply to the latest note from Russia in which the demand was made for Russian representation in the entire Lausanne conference instead of merely that part of it dealing with the straits. It is understood Great Britain will reiterate the contention that the first part of the conference concerns only those Powers which have actually been at war with the Turks.

Regarding Russia's demand that Georgia and the Ukraine be represented, the British note will point out that there is no objection to the participation of these States if their representatives are included in the Russian delegation.

ROME, Nov. 11. (Associated Press).—Premier Mussolini has decided that he will be unable to participate in a meeting of the Allies before the Lausanne peace conference or go to Lausanne himself.

Meanwhile he has ordered the cruiser Premuda to clear Eastern waters and has directed that the Italian contingent in Constantinople be reinforced by 250 men and ten machine guns.

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Nov. 11. (Associated Press).—Lausanne, although expecting soon to entertain the Near East peace conference, does not know when the parley will be held nor how many are coming.

Only a few of the delegates have made known their plans. Hamid Bey has telegraphed that the Nationalist delegation of eighteen members will arrive Sunday night. The French delegation, headed by Camille Barrere, will arrive Monday.

EDWARD TUCK GIVES RARE GEMS TO PARIS

Collection of 435 Precious Stones Valued at \$100,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Nov. 11.

A valuable collection of gems is to be given to the French Academy's museum this month by Edward Tuck, an American financier and philanthropist. The collection is composed of 435 precious stones, chiefly from the Far East, totaling more than 3,000 carats and valued at \$100,000. It includes rare specimens of beryl of various colors, kunzites, garnets, amethysts and topazes.

The collection recently attracted much attention at the French colonial exposition in Marseilles. It is to be placed under the collection recently given by J. P. Morgan.

Briton to Whom West Point Was Closed



The Hon. John Fortescue, president of the Royal Historical Society, whose slur at American honesty caused Secretary of War Weeks to cancel his lecture to the Cadets, with his wife, who is a fashion expert.

VETERAN AND NEGRO BOYS BREAK UP AMNESTY PARTY

Ridicule Demonstration for War Law Violators and Cause Clash Over Banners of Sympathy From Traitors and Chicken Thieves.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Petitioners for general amnesty for imprisoned violators of war laws to-day utilized the spirit of Armistice Day in another endeavor to influence President Harding to pardon sixty-four men still serving sentences under the espionage act.

The two hundred amnesty seekers marched to the White House soon after the President had returned from Arlington, where he had placed a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

When the procession reached the entrance to the grounds near the Executive offices, a police lieutenant stepped out, silenced the band which was playing "Glorious Christian Soldiers," and told the leaders they were on Government reservation ground and their parade permit was invalid.

The band left but the marchers remained for an hour before adjourning to Lafayette square.

The meeting in Lafayette square barely was under way when a young man and six negro boys appeared with new banners which provoked a counter demonstration. Some of them read as follows:

"Treason ain't no crime—Benedict Arnold Patriotic Association, Inc."

"We extend our sympathy—Pickpockets' Association."

"Dreadnaught and good cheer—Sneak Thieves' Society."

"We want ours too—Chicken Thieves' Society."

Police had to intervene between the

two groups of demonstrators. The head of the anti-amnesty group, Herbert B. Mayer of New York city, who said he recently was honorably discharged from the Sixteenth Infantry, Fifth Division, after a long period of service, including two years overseas, explained his purpose.

"Upon being informed this morning that the long haired men and short haired women behind this movement intended to parade on Armistice Day," he said, "I communicated my views upon the subject to various patriotic organizations and the response was such as to lead me to believe that I was entirely wrong."

"Overwhelmed by consciousness of my error, I determined to make amends by showing sympathy with the cause of opening the jail bars for the anti-war gentlemen a la Debe."

"Entirely at my own expense, and representing no one at all except myself, I hired the boys and made the signs myself in a butcher shop."

Mr. Mayer said he "of course had no possible right to represent" the organizations named on the banners his cohorts carried, but added that "if this slight action of mine has in any way served to demonstrate the buffoonery and horror of demonstrations such as this on Armistice Day—the way on which we honor our dead comrades who did not stay in jail—the little feature will have achieved its purpose."

MUSSOLINI A DICTATOR BUT IS NOT A REACTIONARY

Continued from First Page.

power to pay, but we also hope the United States, realizing the state Europe is in, is going to change her mind on the whole question.

"It is impossible, to my mind, to separate the debts and reparations questions."

Mussolini repudiated the idea of his Government seeking a loan from American bankers. "We may need capital," he said, "but not for the State. The best way to meet the budget is to make economies, and this we expect to accomplish so that the budget will balance. However, our Government will do everything to facilitate the flow of American capital to private industry. We desire to give every encouragement possible to private capital in Italy to stimulate production. We also intend to see that engagements are kept."

Upholds Censorship.

The Premier continually emphasized that his Government was the result of a real revolution and must evoke revolutionary methods. "There may be criticism of the censorship here, which we hope can be removed soon," he said, "but suppose that some Dutch correspondent comes here to Italy to send out idiotic news about us. Do you suppose we could tolerate it? This is a revolution here and we are not going to allow any news to go out of Italy that hurts it."

Throughout the interview the Premier gave the impression of a man who is tremendously in earnest and absolutely bound to bend Italy to his will by one way or another, legally, if possible, illegality if necessary, and of certainty

FEARS SECOND SMYRNA IN CONSTANTINOPLE

American Relief Worker Says Allies Should Get Out.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—(Associated Press). Mark O. Prentiss, special representative of the American Near East relief, who has just reached Paris from Constantinople, says: "The Allies ought to get out of Constantinople immediately to avert disaster, otherwise they will be forced out, for they face a careful Turkish plan."

"There was certain to be an explosion in Constantinople shortly which, in his opinion, 'would be another Smyrna, but several times worse.'"

The Turks, Mr. Prentiss declared, have a list of 3,000 Greeks and Armenians in Constantinople, with their photographs, and "they are going to get them and kill them."

Nureddin Pasha, second in command of the Nationalist army, told him that Turkey was through with all missionaries, including Americans, and it was going to be "Turkey for the Turks."

FORTESCUE REGRETS SLURRING US IN 1911

Continued from First Page.

garrisons for the huge tract of country (previously described as extending from the mouth of the St. Lawrence River to the mouth of the Mississippi) and with it the entire question of imperial defense. How was it to be settled?

The Colonies professed to accept the principle that they ought to contribute toward the cost. The case was one for amicable adjustment; and in that spirit the British Ministers approached it. The representatives of the Colonies pleaded that their contribution might be voluntary and the Ministers assented, asking the only if they could agree on the proposition that should be furnished by each Colony. The representatives were silent, for they knew well that such agreement was impossible. Now we know how the Americans—represented by their Government—have always dealt with us since they have been an independent state. They must always prevail and never give way; they must always take and never concede; they enjoy the flouting of an older community as proof of their superiority, and they esteem a good bargain, even if gained by dishonorable means, to mark the highest form of ability.

"Were the Americans of 1783 different from those of to-day?" Mr. Fortescue continued in his lecture. "On the contrary, they were exactly the same."

Later he referred to what he called the poor advice which George III. received, and wrote:

"The operations, once undertaken, should have been pursued relentlessly until submission was assured; whereas in the first campaign of 1776 there was a blending of sword and olive branch which was very fatal in its results. Of historians who accused the king of turning 'Red Indians and Hessians against his own subjects,' Mr. Fortescue made this comment:

"The writers who indulge in this sentimental nonsense appear to be unaware that the Americans were the first to employ the Indians as fighters in the war, and they deserve no reproach on that account inasmuch as it was quite impossible for either side to prevent Indians from taking part in it. Again such writers do not know or dishonestly conceal the fact that not half—some say not one-fourth—of the American regular troops were of American birth. They were mercenaries, just as were the Hessians; and they were hired

because the American born cared not enough for their revolution to fight for it.

"The truth is that the Colonists, with a few grand exceptions, cut a very contemptible figure in the war. Thrice as numerous as the Boers in South Africa, they ought to have made an end of the British in the first campaign. As things were, they cried out for France to drive their enemy away from America as they had cried to the British to drive the French from Canada."

FORTESCUE INCIDENT STIRS LONDON PRESS

'Evening Standard' Discusses 'Comedy of the Ban.'

LONDON, Nov. 11. (Associated Press).—Some of the London newspapers give prominent display to accounts of the withdrawal by the American Secretary of War of an invitation for John William Fortescue to address the West Point cadets on Armistice Day.

Under the caption "The Comedy of the Ban," the Evening Standard devotes more than a column to an editorially worded story in which it points out that Mr. Fortescue's book, passages in which were taken exception to by Secretary Weeks, was written in 1911 and concerned the revolutionary war and not the great European conflict.

"Is Mr. Weeks under an entire misapprehension," the newspaper asks, "or does he desire to hark back to 1911 for the opinions of the banned lecturer?" The Standard says that as a result of the ban "a world joke is developing."

It adds: "The criticisms of the American side that have so offended the susceptibilities of Mr. Weeks were written before America entered the European war and years before any of us contemplated any war."

"Now, more than ten years later, an American Secretary of War, apparently under the delusion that the recent events are referred to, makes that the basis of his attack. It may be that some one has been playing a joke on Weeks, but the people who recall another action a little more than two months ago, supply another reason. They contend that his action must be the result of a hyper-sensitiveness that isn't without its ludicrous side."

"At the banning in September it was the same Mr. Weeks who issued a 'formal statement' in which he condemned Mr. Rudyard Kipling for expressing the views that he was supposed to hold concerning the actions of America in the recent war. When Kipling repudiated the interview it was of course seen at once that Weeks had made a fuss over nothing."

FLOOR SOCKET BLAZE BADLY BURNS PAINTER

Thomas Baydin, 37 years old, a painter, of 8 West 137th street, was badly burned yesterday at 41-43 West Eighty-second street when his clothing took fire from a blaze started by a floor socket in the room in which he was working.

Baydin had been engaged to shellac the floor of the room and was busily at work when Mrs. Dora Fernbacher, who occupies the apartment, heard cries. Rushing into the room she found Baydin with his clothing ablaze vainly trying to beat out the flames, which had spread to the wall-covering and the furniture. She threw a pail of water on the painter and meanwhile smoke issuing from the windows had attracted the attention of a passerby, who turned in an alarm.

IRISH RAIL STRIKE ENDS.

DUBLIN, Nov. 11.—The strike on the Great Southern and Western, the largest railway in Ireland, which was called in the middle of October, was settled to-day.

Rollnick
785 FIFTH AVENUE
AT 30TH STREET

TWO - PIECE TOPCOATS

Ready-for-Service in light or heavy weights and custom tailored for the critical man

\$75 Up

Suits to Measure, \$125

TAILORS TO CAREFULLY DRESSED MEN

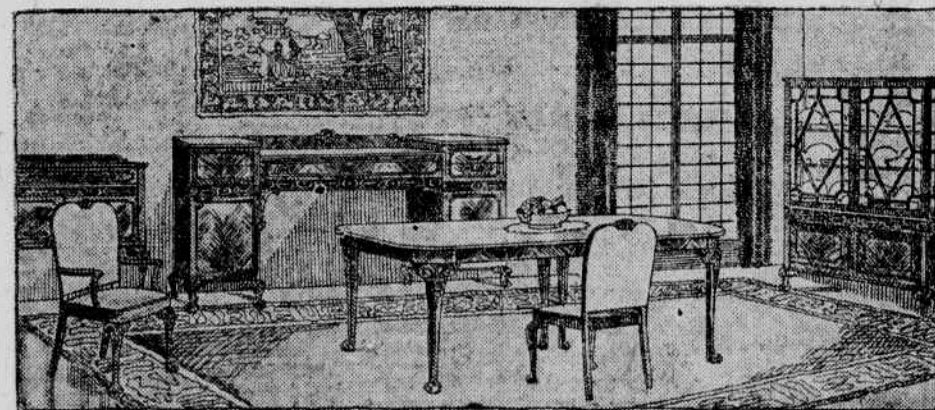
Stern Brothers

West Forty-Second Street and West Forty-Third Street

High-Grade Furniture

Distinctive in design, reliable in make---the kind you will need for your home or for gifts

Here we have one of the finest, most complete assortments it has ever been our privilege to offer.



CHINESE CHIPPENDALE DINING ROOM SUITE (as illustrated)—In beautiful crotch mahogany; 78-inch buffet, china closet with latticed trimmed doors, enclosed server, oblong extension table, 5 side chairs, 1 arm chair (10 pieces) \$1000

Chambers Suites:

8-pc. grey and jade green enamel suite, with twin beds... \$795
4-pc. ivory enamel suite... \$425
5-pc. two-tone walnut suite... \$785

Dining Room Suites:

10-pc. walnut suite... \$775
10-pc. mahogany suite... \$365
10-pc. 2-tone mahogany... \$435

Hepplewhite Chamber Suite—In beautiful crotch mahogany with hand-carvings—54-inch bureau, full size bed, chiffonier, vanity case, night stand, chair, rocker and bench (8 pieces) \$1048

Library, Living Room, and Novelty Furniture:

Tuxedo Sofas, covered in mohair; down filled seat cushions, pillows and bolsters... \$275
3-pc. Overstuffed Suite, covered in mohair, with loose spring cushions and mahogany finished base... \$375
High-Back Arm Chair, covered in wool tapestry, suitable for hall or living room... \$75
Mahogany and Cane Arm Chairs, in assorted covers... \$35
Mahogany and Walnut Tea Wagons, with drop leaf... \$23.50
Martha Washington Sewing Cabinets in mahogany... \$20
Carlton Arm Chair... \$28.50

Stern Brothers

MOST EXCEPTIONAL VALUES are now obtainable throughout our wide and varied collection of

High-Grade Oriental Rugs

This means unrestricted choice of our entire stock, including many recently arrived specimens. The prevailing prices are without doubt the lowest we have quoted this season—for instance:

Persian Carpet Size Rugs—Exquisite colors; silky in texture. Sizes 7x10 to 9x12. \$168 to \$275

Embossed Chinese Rugs—In the Imperial blues and golds. Average size is 9x12. \$275

Kermanshah Rugs—In which old blues, rose, ecru, and ivory in soft subdued shades are the predominating colors. Sizes 7x9½ to 10x14. \$285 to \$675

Persian Hall Strips—Modern and semi antique pieces. \$65

Myriads of Scatter Size Rugs—Beloochestan, Cabistan, Kurdistan, and Mossouls, \$35, \$49.50, \$65

Extra Large Size Oriental Rugs—About 100 from which to make selection. They are marked at ONE-HALF their regular value.

Size	Reg.	NOW	Size	Reg.	NOW
Persian, 27.7x17.6	3500	\$1750	Serapi, 26.3x14	1975	\$987.50
Persian, 23x15	1500	\$750	Chinese, 23x15	1600	\$800

Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries
40 EAST 45TH STREET
S. W. Cor. Vanderbilt Ave.
JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer

ANNOUNCES A SALE OF
The Magnificent Furnishings
REMOVED FROM THE PALATIAL RESIDENCE
OF THE LATE

Mrs. Charles J. Barnes, Chicago, Ill.
All this Furniture was brought direct from Paris and is exceptionally beautiful.

TOGETHER WITH SOME INTERESTING

Antique Furniture
FROM THE ESTATE OF

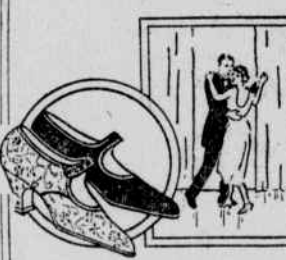
Count Palfi of Budapest, Hungary
ALSO FROM OTHER ESTATES AND BY ORDER OF MANY
PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

EXHIBITION: To-day (Sunday), To-morrow (Monday) and Tuesday,
Nov. 12th, 13th and 14th.

SALE DAYS: Wednesday, Thursday, Friday & Saturday,
Nov. 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th, at 2 P. M.

32-34 W. 34th St. 32-34 W. 34th St.
BOOT SHOP

Dance and Evening Slippers



SILVER
BROCADE
and SATIN
\$7.50

MONDAY, TUESDAY
and WEDNESDAY ONLY

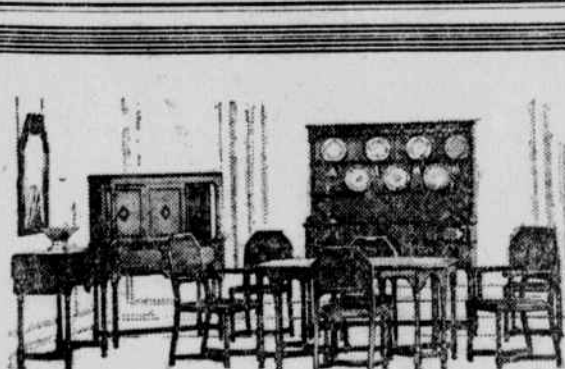
A presentation that is particularly appropriate for approaching Evening functions, and decidedly of interest for the distinctive elegance of the Queen Quality models that may be had at this compelling price.

COMPLETE SHOWING RHINESTONE AND CUT STEEL BUCKLES

Quilted Satin Mules of dainty and alluring richness \$2.95

The "Queen Quality" Trade Mark Is Your Assurance of Satisfaction

QUEEN QUALITY BOOT SHOP
32-34 WEST 34th STREET



ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW

WE are daily receiving shipments of fine modern furniture for every room in the home. Included are productions from our own Shops as well as the latest creations of leading American manufacturers.

In addition to Bedroom, Dining Room, Living Room and Breakfast Room Suites and Odd Pieces, we have an unusually large collection of Small Articles and Novelties especially suitable for Gifts.

The Walnut Carved Jacobean Dining or Breakfast Room Suite, illustrated, with raised moulded panels and beadings, consists of Sideboard, 8 ft. Extension Table, Serving Table, 1 Arm Chair and 5 Side Chairs. Chairs have wide antiqued English Mesh Cane Seats and Backs.

Regular Price, 9 pieces... \$589.00
Our Special Price, 9 pieces... 497.00

Cimone Furniture
Galleries

The highest in everything but price. Established 1873
42-44 East 49th St., Bet. Madison and Park